

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

(Mr. SOLOMON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make an announcement regarding the remainder of the session this evening.

Mr. Speaker, we are about to take up the rule that will make in order the budget for 1999 and two substitutes that go with it. That will be debated fully this evening. There may or may not be a vote on that rule. Then we would go into 3 hours of general debate, and there would be no further votes in the House this evening when that takes place.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SOLOMON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I assure the gentleman there will be a vote on the rule tonight.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I am glad we got that cleared up. So it is 9:25, and we can expect a vote around 10:25, and then bid you all good night. The rest of us will stay here and debate the very important bill.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. CON. RES. 284, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 455 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 455

*Resolved*, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 284) revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1998, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1999, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003. The first reading of the concurrent resolution shall be dispensed with. General debate shall not exceed three hours, with two hours of general debate confined to the congressional budget equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget, and one hour of general debate on the subject of economic goals and policies equally divided and controlled by Representative Saxton of New Jersey and Representative Stark of California or their designees. After general debate the concurrent resolution shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original concurrent resolution for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part 1 of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All

points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in part 2 of the report of the Committee on Rules. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment. All points of order against the amendments printed in the report are waived except that the adoption of an amendment in the nature of a substitute shall constitute the conclusion of consideration of the concurrent resolution for amendment. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the concurrent resolution for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the concurrent resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole to the concurrent resolution or to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the concurrent resolution and amendments thereto to final adoption without intervening motion except amendments offered by the chairman of the Committee on the Budget pursuant to section 305(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to achieve mathematical consistency. The concurrent resolution shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question of its adoption.

SEC. 2. Rule XLIX shall not apply with respect to the adoption by the Congress of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1999.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. SOLOMON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, for the purposes of debate only, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded, of course, is for debate purposes only.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to bother to repeat and explain the rule itself, because the House Clerk has done a very good job with it.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, last February the President of the United States submitted a budget to Congress that was a relic of the tax-and-spend policies of Democrats of the past. Just 6 months after this Republican Congress and President Clinton enacted into law the first balanced budget in a generation and the first tax cut in 16 years, President Clinton sent us a backward-looking budget. It was just the opposite of what we had been doing.

□ 2130

That budget, ladies and gentlemen, called for 85 new spending programs, 85 new entitlement programs. It created 39 new entitlement programs. It increased spending by \$150 billion, again, going just the opposite direction of what we have been moving to, and it increased taxes and user fees by \$129 billion, ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Speaker, in this Republican-controlled House, that approach to budgeting and governing is a nonstarter. We can thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KASICH) sitting over here, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget, for what I would call unbelievable due diligence of bringing this budget which is not draconian. As a matter of fact, I think if he and I had our total way and we were to dictate the terms of this budget, we would see some further major, major cuts in this bill.

But today the House has the opportunity to move this Nation in a new direction and, I would argue, in the right direction with the passage of the Kasich budget. The Kasich budget establishes an honest blueprint for this Congress to achieve four important goals.

Those four important goals are, Mr. Speaker: paying down our \$5.5 trillion debt. That is important. If we polled into our district, the gentleman from Montana (Mr. HILL) just was here telling me what he had done, that is what the American people want. They want us to pay down on that \$5.5 trillion debt that is a disgrace to this Nation.

Number two, preserving and protecting Social Security.

Number three, shrinking the growth of government by reducing spending by 1 percent over 5 years. That is not much, but let me tell my colleagues, it is a step in the right direction.

Finally, relieving the tax burden on families through elimination of the marriage penalty, and that may be the most important thing that we do here this year.

Mr. Speaker, this rule allows the House to choose between two distinct investigations of government. One is envisioned by the President and his tax-and-spend plan, which is largely characterized by the substitute offered by our colleague from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT). It follows the same vision of the President in the budget that he had presented to us.

If we favor increasing spending, and if we favor increasing government and oppose cutting taxes, then we ought to stand up here tonight and vote for the Spratt substitute. If we oppose allowing this Congress even the opportunity to provide a net tax cut for American families, then we should support the Spratt budget. But I do not think we ought to do that.

Mr. Speaker, there is another vision of the government before this House tonight, and that vision is captured in both the Kasich budget resolution and in the Neumann substitute, both of which are good budgets in my opinion.